

**ONLINE AUDIOVISUAL CATALOGERS (OLAC)
CATALOGING POLICY COMMITTEE (CAPC)
ALA MIDWINTER CONFERENCE
SAN ANTONIO, TX
January 19, 1996**

Minutes

The meeting was called to order by Diane Boehr, CAPC Chair, at approximately 8:00 p.m.

CAPC members present: Diane Boehr, Susan Bailey, Virginia Berringer, Ann Caldwell, Mary Beth Fecko, Marlyn Hackett, Nancy Rodich-Hodges.

Liaisons present: Molly Brennan (ALCTS AV Liaison), Martha Yee (AMIA Liaison), Pat Thompson (CC:DA Audience Observer), Richard Baumgarten (MOUG Liaison), Harriet Harrison (Library of Congress contact).

Guests: 40 guests were present.

1. Members and guests introduced themselves.
2. The [minutes](#) of the June 23, 1995 meeting as published in the *OLAC Newsletter* 15 (3) were approved.
3. Old Business

- a. Update on National Library of Medicine (NLM) AV Cataloging Policy

D. Boehr reported that NLM had reconsidered their decision to cease contributing authority records through NACO, and are once again contributing.

- b. Update on ALCTS AV Proposal on Uniform Titles for Videorecordings

Sheila Smyth, Chair of ALCTS AV, reported that a letter had been received from Robert B. Ewald of the Library of Congress in response to the request from ALCTS AV that LCRI 25.5B be rescinded to allow uniform titles to be applied to moving materials whether or not there is a conflict. The letter, dated 12-29-95, stated that the LCRI would not be rescinded. ALCTS AV will discuss this at their meeting on Tuesday and will let CAPC know what they decide to do as the next step.

- c. Update on the OLAC/CAPC/NACO Funnel Project

Ann Caldwell, coordinator of the project, reported that she had completed her NACO training and was determining how to proceed with selecting participants and conducting training sessions for them. She passed around a sign-up sheet for those at the meeting who were interested. Training may possibly be held during ALA in New York and/or during the OLAC Conference in October 1996. Details will be worked out in conjunction with the OLAC Board. In response to audience

questions, it was explained that there are no minimum requirements for the number of records a participant must contribute, but the level of contribution should be enough to justify the costs of the training and to maintain the participant's level of expertise after being trained.

d. Update from the Audience Characteristics Subcommittee

Mary Beth Fecko, Chair of the Subcommittee, reported that they had contacted some media specialists and determined that there is definitely a need for some kind of searchable term or code in the bib record for grade level and possibly for specific disabilities. There was also some interest in indicating performance rights for educational or public audiences. The 658 field (Index term-- specific curriculum objective) list of terms is only established at some state levels and is not a standardized vocabulary at this point. The 521 field (Target audience) could possibly be modified to include audience characteristics instead of utilizing a new field, but it would also be desirable to have the field be searchable. The language used would need to be uniform so that terms such as "intermediate" would mean the same whenever they are used. The CAPC Chair asked the Subcommittee to come up with a discussion paper on this issue that could be submitted to MARBI at the next ALA meeting in July.

4. New Business

a. Refining/Redefining the 028 Field

This issue was brought to CAPC by Karen Little, Chair of the Music Library Association's Subcommittee on MARC formats. This Subcommittee is looking at the possibility of using the 028 field for books published by music publishers who assign book numbers that are similar to those used for scores. Currently this field is not defined for books, and these numbers must go into the 037 field, which is not indexed. Some suggestions were to expand the 028 to include stock numbers issued by publishers of music or to combine the 028 and 037 into a single field for all kinds of publishers' numbers. It was also learned that LC will not use the 028 for numbers found in books published by imprints usually associated with printed music.

The Subcommittee wanted input from CAPC as to whether video numbers should be included in this discussion.

By means of an informal show of hands, it appeared that most of the group present have been using the 028 nearly exclusively for any kind of video publishers' numbers, even if they were catalog numbers that probably should go into the 037, partly because the 037 is not searchable. Glenn Patton (of OCLC) mentioned that the 037 was originally created for books, and that the indexing of this field has never been requested. It was pointed out that there are no standards as to how to transcribe these numbers in either field, and this would affect the searching capabilities for either field.

The CAPC consensus was that we see a need to better define the use of the 028 and the 037 for video numbers, and include guidelines on how they should be transcribed. CAPC will work in cooperation with the MLA Subcommittee to write a discussion paper on this issue to be submitted to MARBI.

b. MARBI Proposals and Discussion Papers

Glenn Patton reported for John Attig, OLAC MARBI Liaison, who was unable to attend the meeting.

Proposal no. 96-1 proposes 2 changes to the 856 field (Electronic location and access). The first suggests the addition of a first indicator value 8 for "other" to be used when a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is recorded in subfield \$u. This would eliminate having to code redundant data. The second is a redefinition of subfield \$q to File format type, which would indicate what mode of transfer is necessary. Glenn Patton explained that the 856 was defined on a provisional basis and is evolving as its use becomes more common.

Discussion paper no. 92 explores the issue of changing the definition of computer file in Leader/06 (Type of record). Currently, the definition of the computer file (type m) format covers all kinds of computer files that are covered in AACR2R Chapter 9--including text, data, sound, executable programs, etc. This paper suggests that type code "m" be used only for executable software. For other kinds of digital files, the type code of the content would apply. This would allow digital reproductions of monographs, serials, maps, etc. to be coded and described as what they were before they were reproduced in digital form. This is analogous to the way we catalog microform reproductions, and, most recently, the way digital maps are coded as type "e" (maps) instead of type "m". This issue was raised by the serials community, where there is a strong desire to treat computer file serials as serials rather than as computer files. A major problem in implementing this suggestion is that it is often difficult to separate out executable files from non-executable ones. It would be relatively easy to apply this to simple cases of digitized images or an ASCII-text electronic journal, but the more complicated types are what is becoming more and more common. Many new e-journals include interactive multimedia characteristics. Also, many text files come with indexing or browsing software built-in.

Glenn Patton explained that this would be a "piecemeal" solution to the whole issue of content vs. carrier. We are working with cataloging rules that start with the carrier, and our revisions need to start with the rules themselves. It would not be smart to head down a road that leads to increasing separation of the MARC format from the cataloging rules.

CAPC decided that there was no need to take a formal stand on this issue because it is still at the discussion paper stage and not a formal proposal that MARBI could approve or defeat.

c. ISBD (CF)

The International Standard Bibliographic Description for Computer Files is in the process of being revised to provide bibliographic guidance for dealing with the changing nature of this medium. It provides a new model of description that incorporates aspects of both AACR2R Chapter 9 and the interactive multimedia guidelines. Laurel Jizba, member of the ISBD (CF) Working Group, reported that the draft is 104 pages long and that they were working on getting feedback from CC:DA by April 1. She also mentioned that the guidelines for cataloging interactive multimedia were still just guidelines, and she would appreciate any comments on them. Her e-mail address is 20676lj@msu.edu.

d. Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC)

Eric Childress, Chair of the PCC Task Group for Defining the Core Bibliographic Record for Audiovisual Materials, led a discussion of the elements proposed for the core records for moving image materials (Chapter 7) and graphic materials (Chapter 8). Among the highlights of the discussion were:

CAPC agreed with the Task Group that the 007 field should be part of the core record, since OCLC and some local library systems make extensive use of this field. It was suggested that it could contain more useful information, such as closed captioning. It is relatively easy to add to the end of the string, but difficult to add or delete a code in the middle, since when this is done, all existing 007s need to be converted. Eric raised the possibility of this field being used in a workstation as a record builder, where codes in the 007 would automatically cause other fields, such as the 300, 538, or other note fields, to be supplied. This drew a favorable response. Members felt that consideration should be given to including the 024 field (Other standard identifier-- commonly used for UPC codes) in the core record, since it can be used for acquisitions.

It was recommended that the 044 (Country of publishing/producing entity) field be eliminated or changed to the country of publication instead of producing entity to make this similar to other formats.

A lengthy discussion about whether the 520 field (Summary) should be required led to a final consensus that it need not be required if the title is self-explanatory. It was pointed out that although use of the core record should require less judgment on the part of lower level staff who use the records, it requires more judgment on the part of the cataloger who creates the record. The core standards have to allow room for this judgment.

Respectfully submitted,

Patricia Thompson (with the assistance of Marlyn Hackett, in the place of OLAC Secretary Cathy Gerhart, who was stranded in the Denver airport and could not attend.)

